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FRAGMENTS OF A POLITICAL PRO-GRAMME.

If the Real Platform Is the Man and the Man

Is Bryan, Here is the Real Platform. TRUST BUSTING.

From an address at the Trust Conference at Chicago, September 13, 1899. I am ready to adopt any method for the

annihilation of trusts. FEDERAL LICENSES FOR CORPORA-

From the same address

I suggest that Congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any State should do business outside of the State in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by Congress licenses authorizing it to do business outtide of its own State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. From the same address.

if this is unconstitutional and so declared by the Supreme Court, I am in favor of an amendment to the Constitution that will give to Congress the power to destroy every trust in the country. PROOF OF INNOCENCE OF MONOPOLY.

From the same address. But I am not willing to stop there. I miggest that no license shall be granted until the corporation shows that it has not had a monopoly and is not attempting a monopoly of any branch of industry or any article of merchandise.

ABOLISH THE VETO. From an article by W. J. Bryan in the Nebraska

Literary Magazine of June, 1896. The veto power enables the President to override the will of Congress, unless twothirds of both Houses are arrayed against him. Many are of the opinion that the Presidential veto should be used to enforce deliberative rather than to give obstructive power to a minority. This could be secured by a constitutional amendment which would permit a majority of both Houses a reasonable period of reconsideration. ELECTION OF SENATORS BY POPULAR | care?

VOTE. From the same orticle.

We have reached a time when the selection of United States Senators should be placed in the hands of the people. AN ELECTIVE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

From the same article.

The present method of selecting Federal Judges is wrong. A President, who generally appoints upon the recommendation of a few members of the dominant party, cannot choose as intelligently as the people themselves, and the power to depose by a refusal to reelect is an essential restraint even upon a Judge. Life positions are apt to breed indifference in the public servant, no matter in what position he is placed.

> A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. From the same article.

The operation of the telegraph systems in connection with the Post Office Department would be of great advantage to the public.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS. From an address at Madison Square Garden, August

30, 1906. I have reached the conclusion that there will be no permanent relief in the railroad question from discrimination between individuals and between places, and from extortionate rates, until the railroads are the property of the Government and operated by the Government in the interests of the people.

What Mr. Roosevelt Said to Evans.

What the President of the United States said to Hobson a few weeks ago about the great probability or great possibility of war with Japan is of interest and importance; not as indicating the actual imminence of war but as exhibiting the state of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S mind at the time he confided his apprehensions to the tenth in descent from Elder BREWSTER of the Mayflower.

Of immeasurably greater interest however, to all American citizens and all foreign diplomats than anything President ROOSEVELT ever said to RICH-MOND PEARSON HOBSON about the possibility of war with, Japan would be the exact phraseology of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S private communication on the same subject to Admiral Robley Dunglison EVANS a few minutes before the fleet retention of Corea and southern Mansailed from Hampton Roads.

Enpardonable Stupidity.

mitted complaints of and protests against the American custom of packing meras it would be packed for local delivery. he press of the country has harped on the matter until the subject has become again and again, yet the stupid practice of filmsy packing continues.

A report recently submitted by Consul-

Janeiro, gives an account of a \$10,000 order for American school furniture to be used in the vicinity of Rio and in the State of Minas Geraes. It was a sample order and was placed with the understanding that if the goods were satisfactory other orders would follow. Mr. ANDERSON'S report says that "the goods came in due time and were in such condition by reason of flimsy packing that a very large portion of them was little more than scrap iron and kindling wood." After all that has been said and printed DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 on the subject such an experience is without excuse, and we sincerely hope that every dollar of the loss will fall on the negligent shipper.

We regret that this particular offender and all other offenders cannot be punished in some way to the full extent of the cost of their offending. Every instance of loss of this kind causes loss to others. Bad packing in one line excites doubt of the packing in all lines, and the United States gets a bad name as a source of supply. Our oversea trade has already suffered from this cause to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. Our makers of sewing machines send abroad more than 500,000 machines a year. We recall no complaint of bad packing in this line. The lesson has been learned. We export \$6,500,000 worth of typewriters every year. They do not reach their destination in "scrap iron" condition. Some of our exporters, and they are the successful ones, have learned the difference between a box car on a railroad track and the hold of a rolling and plunging ship. We shall do more

more widely understood. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to note Mr. ANDERSON'S report that "there has been a vast improvement in the manner in which American goods are packed and shipped," but he adds that "this improvement seems to come only after each firm commencing foreign shipments learns by costly experience that improved packing is an absolute necessity." This is a just and deserved but lamentable commentary on the intelligence of American business men.

foreign business when this difference is

The Denver Hymn.

At Chicago in 1896 a mob drunk on the porrowed rhetoric of Mr. BRYAN snatched him from seedy obscurity and set him on the road to fortune. At Denver now another mob, carefully trained and commanded, forces his nomination.

The chaste ballad, yelled so agreeably n the ears of the ladies at the convention, "What the Hell Do We Care?" expresses exactly the Bryaniac feelings. The Eastern States are thrown away; the election is lost in advance; a little maniac colony like Oklahoma makes more noise and has more influence in the convention than States whose electoral votes are indispensable to a candidate who is to have any chance to win-What the hell do we care?

In the name of Democracy Democratic principles are violated-What the hell do we care? Mr. BRYAN is rich and must be richer. His weekly newspaper must be boomed. His nomination and to pass a bill over the President's veto after his platform are a good thing for him. words come high. There are so few, oh, As for his party-what the hell do we so very few, of them.

There are lovelier refrains, but this one speaks exactly the mind of Bryanite and anti-Bryanite. The Bryanite has performed his obligation to his god. The anti-Bryanite has no use for politics until that idol is broken and fired out.

Brazil's Dreadnoughts-Will Japan Get Them?

There is no doubt that three battleships of a type superior to that exemplified in the Dreadnought are being built in British shipyards for the account of Brazil and are expected to be ready for delivery about the end of 1911. Does the Rio de Janeiro Government need those vessels, and if it does not need them why did it order them?

It is hard to see why Brazil at this time should make large additions to her navy. She would like a rectification of the boundary between her territory and that of Uruguay, but a naval demonstration would not be requisite for the purpose. There is no controversy now pending between Brazil and Argentina, and the Buenos Ayres Government has definitely abandoned the programme of naval expansion. Not long ago it sold to Japan two warships which it had purchased from Italy, and we are not aware that our State Department offered any protest against the transaction. Neither did we make any objection when not long ago Brazil sold some war materials to the Japanese. What has since happened that we should now view with any feeling but indifference a decision by Brazil to sell to Japan the warships ordered by her in Great Britain?

Nothing has happened to justify apprehension on our part of a naval war in the Pacific to which Japan and ourselves should be parties. Such a war is inconceivable between now and 1915, because up to August 12 of the year last named Japan's territory in eastern Asia is guaranteed by Great Britain. It is becoming more and more improbable. however, that the Anglo-Japanese treaty negotiated by Lord LANSDOWNE in 1905

will be extended. That agreement havexpired Japan will have to rely on own resources to keep that control of the sea which is indispensable for her churia. She cannot be blamed, therefore, for taking time by the forelock and besides building warships in her own For years American Consuls have sub- yards purchasing elsewhere such desir-

able vessels as are for sale. It is not the United States that the chandise for export shipment very much | Tokio Government has any reason to dread. What it has to fear is a repetition of the tripartite intervention of Russia, France and Germany by which tiresome. It is hard to believe that in 1895 she was deprived of a large part there can be a merchant in the country of the spoils of her victory over China. who has not seen the published warnings | So far as the land operations were concerned the result of her recent contest with Russia was a stalemate, and as soon as the double tracking of the Siberian

General Anderson, stationed in Rio de | road is finished Russia will be in a position to renew the struggle for ascendency in eastern Asia under much more favorable conditions. She might look, indeed, upon success as reasonably assured if she could once more secure French and German assistance. By 1915 the German fleet will have been signally strengthened and some important additions will have been made to the French navy. It is therefore essential for Japan that by building and buying battleships she shall qualify herself to cope single handed after 1915 with a new Franco-Russian-German combination.

Should we regard a sale by Brazil of her three Dreadnoughts to Japan as an act of unfriendliness to the United States? We did not so regard Argentina's sale of two warships to the same Asiatic Power. If, however, our State Department has ground for taking a different view of such a transaction at this time we have no doubt that representations on the subject would meet with a satisfactory reception at Rio de Janeiro. The relations between our country and Brazil, established and since maintained by Secretary Roor, are of the most cordial character, and we find it hard to believe that Brazil would take any step by which she might run the chance of forfeiting our good will.

Besides, if Count ZEPPELIN goes on improving his dirigible airships, how much will Dreadnoughts be worth to the Powers in 1912?

The eyes of struggling authors are suffused with yellow at the computations of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S African royalties made by the statisticians of the press and the couriers of the publishing houses. Was ever royal hunter from the days of SHALMANESER and SARGON so gloriously paid? Was ever writer's pen so recompensed for each throb of its ink?

They misjudge who so judge and ques tion. In the first place nobody but the principals knows what Mr. ROOSEVELT'S pilgrim's meed is to be. In the second place no reward can be high enough. Not merely as a beast slayer, as a famed hunter of men and corporations and campaign contributions, as a hurler of the spear and the lie, as a mighty "mixer" among men and principles, as an unrivalled sociologist, does Mr. ROOSEVELT fare forth to Uganda and way stations to meet and greet and pepper the lion and the leopard, Ka the python, the little but devilish red ant and the rest of the fauna. No, he goes as a philosopher and psychologist to unravel the mental and moral states of the beast world, to show that Science is not Long, whatever Art is, to demonstrate instinct and to confute reason.

What he will do on the side is unguessed at yet; but if we were in the book publishing business we should feel sure that he can't resist rubbering into the red rubber country, plucking LEOPOLD by that barbe fleurie, addressing the Pygmies of the Great Forest on race suicide and the necessity of teaching bow and arrow practice in their secondary schools, and holding a waterways convention at Stanley Pool.

Moreover, the price of an article is supposed to depend upon the relation between the supply of and demand for the same. Inevitably Mr. ROOSEVELT'S

The Eighty-seven Minute Racket. The principal differences between the Roosevelt demonstration in the Chicago convention and the display of Bryan enthusiasm in Denver are in the attitudes of the delegates and the length of time consumed. At Chicago the galleries cheered, howled and shricked, while the delegates kept still. At Denver the delegates led the applause. The Republicans kept their racket up for fortynine minutes. The Democrats made a record of eighty-seven minutes.

The Denver affair, with its "march of the standards," resembled closely the antics that heretofore have been reserved to greet the announcement of the result of the balloting for nomination. It came at a time when there was no business to be transacted, and, let it be remembered, after an unsuccessful effort on the first day of the convention to

surpass the Roosevelt clamor. The purely mechanical nature of such outbursts" is obvious. The stop watch cheering, the music of the band, the ordered singing, the leaders with their carefully controlled followers, can give only a faint imitation of the electric quality that distinguishes the hysterical conduct of men carried away by spontaneous enthusiasm.

In reality these "demonstrations" fail to convince and have become a bore. Yet, as politicians are the most imitative of men, it is altogether probable that the next exhibition will be arranged to occupy not less than an hour and threequarters.

At the game of "putting TAFT in a hole" the most eminent resident of Nebraska is not a shining success. He suggested that Mr. TAFT join him in urging Congress to pass a campaign fund publicity law, only to be informed that Mr. TAFT had done this very thing some weeks before. Now Mr TAPT has directed that the party's books be kept open, just as Mr. BRYAN is preparing to have hysteria over the subject at Denver Mr. TAFF is a large, stout man, and Mr. BRYAN should bear this fact in mind when he is digging pits for the Republican can-

Four years ago at St. Louis I sat in the galleries, but it looks as though I'd have a good seat this time. And four years from now I may be back in the galleries again.—WILLIAM J. (Fingy) CONNERS at Denter. May it be so!

An explorer who has been doing real pioneer work in a bit of Africa found the elephone along a part of his way. Mr. BIEBER has been travelling in Kaffa, in the extreme southern part of the Abyssinian highlands, a large district still so little known that the explorer discovered the name and fixed the position of the dominating eminence, Mount Butta, from whose top the whole of Kaffa is within view. The mountain is not yet shown on our best maps and the country is far south of MENE-

LIK's capital. The peculiarity of BIEBER's work is that though he has been making pioneer re-searches he has been helped on his way now and then by the telephone, one chief

sending word of his approach to another and asking that provision be made for his ntertainment. The enterprising Emperor MRNELIK has recently spread the appliance through some districts of this furthermost part of his domain, and for the first time we hear of its use in inner Africa to pro

mote the work of exploration. BIRBER gives an enormous amount of fresh information about this region on his map. This has just been produced in Germany and will be used to straighten out the delineation of Kaffa in our atlases.

Does anybody recall the name of the resent Governor of Missouri?

For treasurer of the Bryan national committee, Moses CINCINNATUS WETMORE of St. Louis

Only 87 minutes! Why, Mr. BRYAN can nd will talk for 87 years.

Is it a convention or a Wild West Show?

The Hon, BENJAMIN R. TIMMAN has landed to And landed hard, we presume. Such

Not merely the superstitious will be impressed by the fact that Salt Creek raged and churned with all his waters while neighbor BRYAN was holding his convention.

The ideal community is one in which no one conscious of the jail.—HOMER FOLES. Nantucket and Barnstable are about as ideal communities, then, as are permitted in a naughty world.

The Voyage to Australia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The editorial article in this morning's issue on 'The Fleet's Voyage to Australia" is mo timely. The despatch of the fleet to the plications that threatened have not material zed, but nothing can justify the wasteful extravagance of this other exercion said to you in a communication in December of last year.

To continue to play ducks and drakes with the people's money and incur needless expenditures with no possible good is really almost criminal and the undertaking should receive public condemnation.

There has been a frolio at the public expense. Let it now cease.

The ships are sent, however, just as they were to the Pacific, to gratify the ostentation and swagger of the Most Exalted. Let us all pray no harm will come. There will certainly come no good. NEW YORK, July 7.

The Favorite Adjective.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the vocabulary of a man with as many sides as Mr. Roosevelt is supposed to possess wouldn't it be reasonable to expect a change from

It would seem that this expression extends from the unvailing of a monument to the departure of Peary for the north. appropriateness in the term "bully," inasmuch as it expresses more than anything else the bellowing and goring undergone by those

unfortunate enough to cross its user's path.

NEW YORK, July 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Concerning Article XII. of the amendments to the Constitution THE SUN failed to tell us what the thing does mean. Article XII. of the amendments means what it says, the delegates from this State could not constitutionally vote for their candidates if both hap pened to hall from New York. NEW YORK, July 8. ROBERT F. MRAD.

The difficulty of understanding the Twelfth Amendment seems to spring from a failure to grasp the fact that candidates for the Presidency and political parties, with their conventions, platforms and other machinery, are extraconstitutional, and cannot bind legally the Electors of President and Vice-President. Each of the Electors may vote for any person whom he selects for either office, subject only to the restriction that one of them shall not be an inhabitant of the Elector's State. Were a party to nominate from one State candidates for the two offices, and to carry the State, the Electors of President and Vice-President of that State could not constitutionally vote for both of the candidates, but would be obliged to cast their bal-lots for one of the offices for one or more inhabitants of another State. In every State except that of which the candidates were inhabitants the Electors might vote for both of them, however, and if a sufficient number did so both would be elected, and constitu-

tionally elected. It was expected by the authors of the Constitution and of the Twelfth Amendment that the Electors of President and Vice-President would exercise their judgment in voting for these officers. They were not intended to mere registering machines to record the will of party organizations.

Special Allowances for Jurors. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Judge Lambert issued an order in the recount case for the jurors serving in the case to be paid \$10 a day for the fifty-one days they served. By what authority did the Judge fix the compensation?

It is contended by a friend that the compensation for a juror is-under the law \$2 a day for every day of actual service and 25 cents for each case, and I remember that an extra compensation has been asked for jurors in several other cases of length but never has been granted, though the pleas in behalf of jurors were both ingenious and pathetic. Be good enough to inform us how this large fee came to be granted. Surely the Judge is too experlenced in the law to violate the statutes made

Under Section 8.315 of the Code of Civil Procedure the court has authority to "fix and allow to each juror such an extra compensation as it deems reasonable" in trials that occupy more than thirty days. It was under this section that Justice Lambert acted.

NEW YORK, July 9.

The First Potatoes in Europe. From the Scientific American, September 15, 1906 Columbus carried the potato, among other prod-ucts of the New World, to Spain on his return home 1504, and presented it to Queen Isabella. consequence was that the culture of the plant, which is well suited to the climate of that country was soon afterward begun there, and subin other parts of southern Europe, and by the mid die of the stateenth century had become co

> The Lull in Texas. What means this vasty vacuum Of silence—sombre, soundless That permeates the pampas plains Of Titan Texas boundless? Why, it has been at least a month-

As long ago as June the oneth-Since any sweltering. Helter skeltering Ripping, roaring, Life blood pouring Gurgling, goring; Ranting, Panting. charging, raging. Gore assuaging, Thing took place in Texasi Why this lull to vex us? Why so calm, O Titan Texas? Why so Sunday schoolish quiet Can't we have another Bros

Make another charge on Hades? Truly, now, it seems he'd ought Can't your Bailey raise the devil With a fee that's feel Come, now, Texas, on the leve Won't you get a little brolly

With its red and ribald flot?

Can't your Cap'n Bill McDonald

th a bucket full of water

ART NOTES.

After reading "Three Primitives," by J . Huysmans, you may be tempted to visit Colmar, where hang in the museum several paintings by Mathias Grünewald, who is the chief theme of the French writer's book. Colmar is not difficult to reach if you are in Paris, or pass through Strassburg. It is a town of over 35,000 inhabitants, the capital of Upper Alsace and about forty miles from Strassburg. There are several admirable specimens of the Rhenish school there, Van Eyek and Martin Schongauer (born 1450 in Colmar), the great engraver. His statue by Bartholdi is in the town, and, as Huysmans rather delicately puts it, is an "emetic for the eyes." Huysmans always wrote what he thought, and notwithstanding the odor of sanctity in which he departed this life last year his name and his books are anathema to many of his fellow Catholics. But as to the quality of this recent study there can be no mistake. It is masterly revealing the various Huvamanaes we ad mire; the mystic, the realist, the penetrating critic of art, and the magnificen tamer of language. Hallucinated by his phrases, you see cathedrals arise from the mist and swim so close to you that you discern every detail before the vision vanishes: or some cruel and bloody canvas of the semi-demoniacal Grünewald, on which a hideous Christ is crucified, surrounded by soowling faces. The swiftness in exeouting the verbal portrait allows you no time to wonder over the method; the evocation is complete, and afterward you realise the magic of Huysmans. In his "LA Bas" he described the Grine-

wald "Crucifixion," once in the Cassel Museum, now at Carlsruhe. We verified his report when we visited Cassel. A tragic realism invests this work of Grunewald. who is otherwise a very unequal painter Huysmans puzzled over this Bavarian, who was probably born at Asohaffenburg. Sundvart. Wasgen, Goutzwiller and Passavant have written of him. He was born about 1450 and died about 1580. He lived his latter years in Mayence, lonely and misanthropic. Every one speaks of Dürer, the Cranachs, Schongauer, Holbein, but even during his lifetime Grunewald was not famous. To-day he is esteemed by those for whom the German and Belgian Primitives mean more than all Italian art. There is a bitterness, a pessimism, a delight in torture for the sake of torture in Grünewald's treatment of sacred subjects that must have shocked his more easygoing contemporaries. Huysmans, as is his wont, does not spare us in his recital of the horrors of that Colmar "Crucifixion." For us the one now at Carlsruhe suffices. It causes a shudder, and some echo of the agony of the Passion permeates that solemn scene. Grinewald must have been a painter of flerce and exalted temperament. His Christs are ugly the ugliness symbolical of the sins of the world-this doctrine was upheld by Tertullian and Cyprian, Cyril and St. Justin.

And the cadaverous flesh tones! Such is his fidelity, a fidelity almost pathologic. that two such eminent men as Charcot and Richet testified, after study, to the too painful verity of this early German's brush work He depicted with shocking realism the malady known as "St. Anthony's Fire," and a still more shocking interpretation by Huysmans follows. But he warmly praises the fainting mother, one of the noble figures in German art. We allude now to the Colmar "Crucifixion," with its curious introduction of St. John the Baptist in Golgotha, and the dark landscape through which runs a gloomy river. Fainting Mary, the mother of Christ, is upheld by the disciple John. There is a mysterious figure of a girl, an ugly but sorrowful face. and the lamb bearing the cross is at the foot of the cross. Audacious is the entire composition. It wounds the soul, and that is what Grünewald wished. His harsh nature saw in the crucifixion not a plous symbol but the death of a god, an unjust death. So he fulminates on his canvas his hatred of the outrage. How tender he can be we see in this Virgin.

On the back of this polyptique are a "Resurrection" and an "Annunciation." The latter is bad. The former is a dynamic picture representing Christ in a vast aureole arising to the sky, His guards tumbled over at the side of the tomb. There is an explosion of luminosity. Christ's face is radiant; He displays his palms upward, pierced by the nails. The floating aerial effect and the draperies are wonderfully handled. The museum wherein hang these works was formerly a convent of nuns, founded in 1232, and in 1849 turned into a museum. Huysmans rages of course at the change.

He finds among the Grunewalds at Colmar-there are nine in all-a St. Anthony bearded, that reminds him of a Father Hecker born in Holland. What a simile. made by a man who probably never saw the American priest, except pictured!

He visits Frankfort-on-the-Main, and af-

terward, characteristically pouring his vials

of wrath upon this "New Jerusalem" (any one who ever saw Huysmans when alive had no doubt about his lineage, remote as was a certain strain), he visits the Staedel Museum and goes into ecstasies over that lovely head of a young woman called the "Florentine," by an unknown master. Though he admires the Van der Weyden, the Dirk Bouts and the "Virgin" of Van Eyck, he really has eyes only for this exquisite, vicious androgynous creature and for the "Virgin" by the Master of Flemalle. After a vivid description of the Florentine Cybele he inquires into her artistic paternity, waving aside the suggestion that one of the Venezianos painted her. But which one? There are over eleven, according to Lanzi. Huysmans will not allow Botticelli's name to be mentioned, though he discerns certain Botticellian qualities. But he has never forgiven Bottfeelli for painting the Virgin looking like the Venus, and he hates the paganism of the Renais sance with an early Christian fervor. (Fancy the later Joris Karl Huysmans and the early Walter Pater in a discussion of the Renais sance.) Huysmans himself was a Primitive. Much that he wrote would have been understood in the Middle Ages. The old Adam in this Fleming, however, comes to the surface as he conjectures the name of the enigmatic heroine. Is it that Giulia Farnese, called "Giulia la bella"-puritas impuritatis-who became the favorite of Pope Alexander VI.? If it is and then Huysmans writes some pages of perfect prose which suggest joyful depravity, as deprayed as the people he paints with such marvellous color and precision. It is a peep behind the scenes of a pagan Rome.

The Master of Flemalle, whose "Virgin" he describes at the close of this volume was the Jacques Daret born in the early years of the fifteenth century, a fellow student of Roger van der Weyden under Campin at Tournay. We confess that while we enjoy the verbal rhapsodies of the author we were not carried away by this stately "Virgin and Child" by Daret, though there are many Darets that once passed as the work of Roger van der Weyden. It has not the sweet melancholy, this picture, of Hans Memlino's Madonnas, and the Van Eyok in the same gallery, as well as the Van der Weyden, are both worth a trip across Europe to gaze upon. However, on the note of a rapt devotion Huysmans ends his book. The first edition, illustrated, was published in 1905, by Vanier-Messein. But there is a new (1908) edition, published by Plon, at Paris, and called Trois Eglises et Trois Primitifs. This latter is not illustrated. The three churches discussed are Notre Dame de Paris and its symbolism, Saint Germain-l'Auxerrois and

Saint Merry.

Poor, unhappy, suffering Huysmans He trod the Road to Damascus on foot and not in a pleasant motor car, like several of his successors. The intimate side of the man, so hidden by him, is now revealed to us by his friends. Recently, in the Revue de Parie, Mme. Myriam Harry, the writer of that brilliant novel "The Conquests of yet been made of any of the other coal Jerusalem," tells us of her friendship with areas thus far discovered in the Territory. Huysmans. When she met him he was already attainted with the malady which tortured him to the end-a cancerous growth. A lifetime sufferer from neuralgia and dyspepsis, he was half blind for a few months before his death. He touchingly alludes to his illness as both a punishment and a reparation for things he wrote in his Lourden." In a letter dated January 5. 1907, he avows that nothing is more dangerous than to celebrate sorrow. All his books celebrate the physical miseries of life, the sorrows of the soul. Humbly this great writer admits that he must pay for the pages of that oruel, beautiful book, the life of Sainte-Lydwine. The disease he so often described came at last to him and slew him.

THE ETHICS OF BRYAN. Ingenious System by Which a Pintenhobi

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While on his world tour William Jennings Bryan wrote from China to resign his position as trustes of Illinois College because the board of trustees voted to receive gifts of money from Andrew Carnegie or trust magnates Mr. Bryan then said:

Becomes a Plutocrat.

The issue presented seems to me to be a vital one, and even if Carnegie refuses the same question will likely arise if some other trust magnate invites Our college cannot serve God and Mammon

It cannot be a college for the people and at the same time commend itself to the commercial high waymen who are now subsidising the colleges to prevent the teaching of economic truth. It grieves me to have my alma mater converted into an ally of plutocracy, but having done what I could to prevent I have no other recourse than to withdraw from its management.

was not taken before I gave my notes, for I regard the money given as worse than wasted if the college is to be under the shadow of a great monopoly.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan's ethics at that time were subject to the influence of celestial inversion, for certain it is that since his return has been bending one knee at the altar of Mammon and the other at the shrine of his party. Alas, Mr. Bryan, where now are your ethics? At the present moment you are very successfully, very unctuously and very smilingly making one hand wash the other you are reaching with your right hand into the pockets of your party's overalls, to withdraw it full of filthy lucre, your left hand quickly cleansing your right by a lightning transfer of the money to your capacious bu well lined private pocket. It all savors of sleight of hand; and as, aside from nimble ingers, an oily tongue is one of the greatest assets of a magician, Mr. Bryan is well fitted for the part of the mountebank.

"Forty-five cents, gentlemen, the subscription price of the Commoner. Now you see it: now you don't! Step right up and join the army, the Commoner Million Army. The Democratic party needs your assistance. your money. Come on! Come on! Get in with your forty-five cents. Pay me. Now you see it; now you don't!" And how they step up! All day long a continuous stream of remittances that would put a fake mail order business to shame flows into the Commoner office at Lincoln; and Mr. Bryan, with his unctuous smile, waxes rich; he is rich; he is a pluto-crat; he has used the Democratic party to enrich himself; and if it were not for the Democratic party he would not have the

Deploring that his alma mater should be so used, he has converted his party, which is now nearer to him, into "an ally of plutocracy": because in Mr. Bryan's eyes any m who is rich is a plutocrat, and Mr. Bryan is rich. Does Mr. Bryan grieve for his party, as he did for his alma mater when he resigned from it as a trustee? Dear, not Mr. Bryan has no time to grieve these days; he is too busy getting the money and keeping his party the shadow of a great monopo for the benefit of his private pocket and to the ruin of his party.

In a signed article published by the Chicago Tribune of May 17 I demonstrated the fact that Mr. Bryan's income from the Commoner was at least \$60,000 a year and estimated that his income will be at the rate of \$280,060 a year if he is nominated for the Presidency. THE SUN elaborated upon my article editorially on June 2 showing that a great part of Mr. Bryan's accumulation wealth was due to his assailment of wealth. And in this we have a most illuminating ray upon Mr. Bryan's ethics of wealth in the making. Another ray is projected by his organization of the Democracy into the Commoner Million Army, which organization bears the name of his privately owned paper, and when completed will have paid \$450,000 into Bryan's private pocket. Should adverse criticism cause Mr. Bryan to consider changing the name of the "army," it may be easily and effectively done by substituting an "e' for an "m" and adding a dash, making it the

Come-oner Million Army. In amazement we watched the thousands of simple minded dupes of Elliah II. throw their money into Dowle's coffers through religious fervor; but now we have the snee tacle of a man not only getting it under the guise of political patriotism from a million separate entities organizing under him into an army, bearing the name of his privately owned paper, but we find him dominating as a hero and a prophet a great political party, without thought for its welfare-which he sees fit to exploit for his private gain—and upon which, in the light of all the facts, he nust be pronounced a parasite, feeding upon the life he kills. GEORGE R. CRAW.

CHICAGO, July 7. Recompense.

I've whacked them and I've knifed them and I've kicked and oursed them good; I've rasped them and betrayed them at every point 've muddled up the fountain of their pure democ-

But they're very good to me; yes, very good to me. I've led them from the paths their fathers trod so

long and well; I've turned their gaze from heaven and faced them straight to hell! I've stripped them, for my profit, of their boasted But they're very good to me; yes, very good to me.

sought for their weal; I've slandered all their idois—oh, I've brought them I've torn them from their moorings to drift o'er trouble's sea-But they're very good to me, they're paying good

I've taught them how to hate the things they once

The Candidate. Compared unto the gait he strikes From the convention hal

Has but a laggard crawl. Compared unto the pace he keeps While running from the show. The baseman sprinting for the plate The man who from the Sheriff hastes Has but a gentle trot,

Has but a gentle trot, The dodger of a tailor grim is rooted to the spot. Why is it that his feet take wings While speeding from the mob! He's wanted for Vice-President And doesn't wish the job.

AN ALASKAN COAL FIELD.

Our Geological Survey has just published in Bulletin 335 the results of the first detailed survey made of any of the Alaskan coal fields. This area in the Controller Bay region was selected first for thorough study because it promises in the immediate future to be of greater commercial importance than any of the others. The report, written by Mr. G. C. Martin, is accompanied by a large detailed topographic map, and with this as a basis the geological data are presented in colors on another

Only reconnaissance surveys have as We do not yet know what wealth in coal Alaska has in store for us, but if some of the future discoveries are commensurate in importance with those made at Controller Bay we have a coal reserve in Alaska that will make an important addition to our resources. Controller Bay is a slight indentation in

our Pacific coast, 40) miles northwest of Sitka and fifteen miles east of the mouth of the Copper River. The region described in the report includes the islands in and around the bay and the mainland between Bering Glacier and the Copper River delta on the east and west and between the ocean and the Chugach Mountains on the north and south. It is a region of lowlands and small hills covering about 430 square miles. Mining is already in progress, for preliminary reports attracted attention. Probably all the coal land within easy reach has now been located, several hundred prospect openings have been made and about twenty tunnels are in process of construction.

The surface extent of the coal as known at present is restricted to the outcrop of the Kushtaka geological formation. The area in this territory which is believed to be underlain by workable coal includes 26.6 square miles of anthracite and 20.2 square miles of semi-bituminous. Another area of 21.6 square miles, covered by rocks of the Tokun formation, is underlain by coal at a greater or less depth.

Measurements taken of exposed seams of anthracite show thicknesses from a few inches or feet to ten or sixteen feet. There are many of these thicker seams, and one which could not be completely measured is said to be twenty-three to twenty-five feet thick.

A large number of samples have been analyzed in the Government fuel testing plant at St. Louis. The report publishes the results of these tests and says that they show that this anthracite compares favorably with the Pennsylvania article and has no equivalent among the coals now mined on the Pacific coast. The semi-bituminous is also better than anything that is being mined in the West and is well adapted for use on warships and for other purposes that require a high grade pure steaming coal. Part of this coal will produce an excellent quality of coke, which is important if the smelter industry develops in Alaska

The opinion is expressed that the anthracite can be placed on the Pacific coast markets at a cost far below Eastern coal and would have no difficulty in supplanting it, and that the semi-bituminous will command a higher price than any other coal now being mined on the l'acific coast. Transportation, however, is not yet provided, though several rail routes from the mines to the sea have been surveyed and the building of two railroads was begun

last year. We are certain before very long to have a coal industry of importance in Alaska. The discoveries thus far give a total of 1,238 square miles of known workable coal and 12,576 square miles of "coal bearing rocks." It is encouraging that the better coal is that which has more recently been discovered. The high grade coal along the Matanuska River, northeast of Cook Inlet, that of Controller Bay in amount and quality, and preparations are now being made to mine it on a large scale

for shipment.

- The Montevideo Ladies. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Mr. J. Doran in THE SUN of June 24 criticises certain opinions in my book "The South Americans." He says that Uruguay is not "Nueva España." I did not say it was. My words were English, not Spanish. The expression is one current in Uruguay itself, and as I used it has met the approval of natives and resident Spaniards there. Again, he opposes my com-parison of Montevideo to Madrid. The similarity is so patent to any one knowing the two cities so-cially and politically that it would appear from his

ctairy and politically that it would appear from his statement that Mr. Doran knows neither. Mr. Doran's most unfortunate comment, how-ever, is his dealal of the superistive beauty of the Oriental women. I have lived in Madrid, I know Montevideo well, and am intimately se-quainted with every country of Latin America. have even had the pleasure of a visit to Limerick. My opinion is based, therefore, not only upon careful comparison with travellers of all nation but also upon a well matured personal experi-Mr. Deran must exhibit greater knowleds he seems to possess before he can assume to con-trovert my statement that the ladies of Urestay Montevideo) are the most beautiful in the w

Indianapolis, July 4. Albert Hard. Home of the Cornoeb Pipe, Jefferson City correspondence St. Louis (Robe-D

Franklin county is the birthplace of the Mincouri meerschaum," as those persons who desire

name have christened the corncob pipe.

Of corncob pipes during the year 1807 the county exported 23,508,488. Besides these she sens cus 912,000 pipe stems, 29.808 "cleaners" and 103,803 wooden pipes, in value more than half as much as was realized from either her live stock or her grain exportations. Gagconade county shipped cob pipes to the number of 1,888,660, valued as 226,890, and showing a total shipment for the two \$26,890, and showing a total shipment for the s ounties of 24,466,128 such pipes.

Bridges the Chasm.

Bridges the Chasm.

From the Monroe Inquires.

Blackberry pie bridges the chasm between the millionaire and the pauper. It is found on the mabogany table of the haughty society leader and on the olicibit covered pine table of the lewly washerwoman. It is on the bill of fare of the grandest hotel and is fed to the immates of the poorhouse. The rich man who rides in his gaspiene buggy and the poor tramp who rides the roda under the freight car or steps from cross tie to cross tie in the blistering sun meet on a common level at the lunch counter and both order blackberry pie. In a word, blackberry pie is the one article of diet which makes the whole world king article of diet which makes the whole world his liackberry time, good folks, is here.

"Oral Speech," TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR—Ster. In THE SUR of July 4 "J. C. N." of Boston asks: "Is it not super-fluous to say 'oral speech,' and is there any written speech in the sense in which the expression is there used?" I refer "J. C. N." to Webster's Dictionary under the word "speech," q. v. any one who

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 7.
P. S.—It is very painful to be criticised from

Joer for Progressive Legislates TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIV Recent ordinances in Montclair, N. J., existing and proposed, prompt me to inquire if the Jersey State lunatio asylum is located there. Why doesn't the town council make punishable by fine the braying of an ace! This would put an end to such "damphoo!" ces in that the members themselves would

oe liable to frequent fines. New York, July 9. The Born Detective,

Sheriock Holmes explained.
"I inherited my mother's ability to tell when I had been in swimming," he vouchsafed. none marvelled longer.

In Montclair. Mrs. Enicker—Do you let your dog bark? Mrs. Booker—No, we let the darling bark into phonograph and turn that on instead.